who were then mewling and puking in their nurses

General Butler may be an authority on the baby

hood of newspaper men, but he is thoroughly un-

trustworthy as a historian. The Act of June 30,

1812, authorized the issue of Treasury notes not to

exceed \$5,000,000, to be applied to payment for

upplies, to the discharge of debts due by the

United States, and for the purpose of borrow

ing money. The rate of interest was fixed

issue, The notes were made transferable by

delivery and assignment, and were receivable in

payment of duties and taxes laid by the United

States. The reimbursement of the principal and

interest was charged upon the sinking fund, and

such funds as might be in the Treasury not other-

wise appropriated were pledged to make good any

deficiency. An act of February 25, 1813, author-

deficiency. An act of February 25, 1813, authorized the issue of a like amount on the same terms. The Act of March 4, 1814, authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 on the same terms. The Act of December 26, 1814, authorized the issue of Treasury notes not to exceed \$10,500,000. The Act of February 24, 1815, authorized the issue of \$25,000,000 of Treasury notes of various denominations at 525 per cent interest. The Act of October 12, 1837, authorized the issue of \$10,000,000 at the rate of 6 per cent interest.

THE OPPOSITION TO MR. TILDEN.

TAMMANY DEMOCRATS AT SARATOGA FEEL CONFI-

MR. HENDRICKS.

DEST OF CONTROLLING THE CONVENTION AND

NEW STATE COMMITTEE-THE FEELING TOWARD

Saratoga, Aug. 23,-Mr. Tilden's opponents in

the Democratic party have been actively discussing

methods to prevent his regaining control of the

machinery of the party in this State. The Tam-

many Democrats here from New-York City, and

those who sympathize with them, seem to be

more concerned about the matter at present

than about almost any other political question,

They express great confidence that they

will control the State Convention and the

State Committee to be named at that convention.

There has been considerable talk about reorganizing

the party in those counties in which Mr. Tilden's

influence is strongest, and some of the leading men

who are hostile to the ex-Presidential can-

didate have been consulting, in an informal

way, about the means to accomplish that

object. A strong effort will certainly be

made in the convention to exclude the Kings

County delegation sent by the McLaughlin Demo-

erats, and the many Brooklyn politicians here are

nervous. Prominent Tammany Democrats talk

very bitterly about the leaders of the "regular"

The possibility of any combination between Chief-

Justice Church's friends and Mr. Tilden's followers

to control the party is generally denied by well-

informed Democrats here, The Chief-Jus-

tice has certainly shown no evidence of any

change of base while he has been in Saratoga,

He went home to-day. Senator Kernan, Allen C.

Beach, William Purcell, and other prominent Dem-

Democrat whose name is now prominently mentioned, and politicians who saw the two men together began to talk with great interest about the campaign of 1880.

MR. TILDEN AND THE ELECTORAL LAW.

EX-CONGRESSMAN WALKER'S REASONS FOR THINK-

FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.

ALBANY, Aug. 23 .- The Hon. Charles C. B.

Walker, of Corning, has recently been mentioned

by newspapers of the interior as having some per-

sonal information regarding the course of Mr. Til-

den with reference to the Electoral Commission

Act. Mr. Walker was a member of the XLIVth

Congress, and, although not considered a Tilden

Democrat in politics, voted for the Electoral Com-

nission. When questioned to-day, he consented to

Could tell Hewitt this and use his name, and he he said,
"Yes, certainly."
On returning to Washington only a day or two later I
went to Mr. Hewitt's seat, and told him what Morrissey
had said. Hewitt replied that he supposed he would
have to bear his share of the responsibility, but
when I told him that Tilden claimed to have
been opposed to the law, he said, very sharply
as if he was surprised, "Does Governor Tilden say that
he was opposed to the law!" I then told him my
authority, and he said, with a good deal of feeling:
"Did Mr. Tilden say so! Mr. Tilden never took any
position against the law; he only asked for delay. I
saked him to take a position as we could not delay. I
told him he must decide on something and take the responsibility, but he would not take any position."
Mr. Walker continued his statement by say-

Mr. Walker continued his statement by say-

ing that when the filibustering movement was

instituted all the clerks about the National

instituted all the clerks about the National Committee-rooms, and from Pelton's headquarters, came urging members to filibuster and vote for delay. "I for one refused," he added, "because, as I said, they had made me vote for the bill against my convections, and as they had made the bargain they had better stick to it. Bigelow sent a letter to Beebe to do anything for delay, and Beebe joined in the fillibustering movement. But when Hewitt, Pelton and Kernan favored the law, it is brought pretty near home to Tilden himself."

the publication of the following statement:

SIBILITY UPON MR. HEWITT.

ING GOVERNOR TILDEN FAVORED THE BILL-

THE DETERMINATION TO SADDLE THE RESPON-

organization in Kings County.

525 per cent, and the notes were

redeemed one year from date of

THE FIELD OF POLITICS.

INCIDENTS OF THE CAMPAIGN. ME. THEDEN'S OPPONENTS IN THIS STATE CONFI-DENT-MR. THURMAN'S ERBORS-EX-CONGRESS-MAN WALKER ON MR. TILDEN AND THE ELEC-

Mr. Tilden's opponents are confident that they will be able to control the Democratic State Convention. Mr. Thurman's recent speech is said to have contained many errors regarding public expenditures by the Re-In an interview ex-Congressman Walker says he was led to believe that Mr. Tilden favored the Electoral Commission bill. He also says he was told that Mr. Hewitt was to be made responsible for the passage the bill. The Indiana Republicans will not name a candidate for the United States Senatership just now.

SENATOR THURMAN'S FALLACIES. POINTS IN RIS RECENT SPEECH WHEREIN HE IS

MANIFESTLY WRONG-THE UNFAIRNESS OF HIS

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TELBUNE. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23 .- Next to the fraud plank in the Democratic platform, that upon which they build their highest hopes of success in their endeavor to secure control of the National Treasury is de inated Republican extravagance. A specimen of this specious but utterly unfair style of reasoning is found in that portion of Senator Thurman's recent speech in which, by a comparison of the expense of the Government during a series of years when the Democracy had control of it with those of similar period under Republican rule, it is made to appear that the cost of administration in the latter period was about three times as great as in the former. No thinking man need be to'd that any such comparison which does not also comprehend a comparison of receipts is manifestly absurdly unfair, inasmuch as any increase of revenue requires an increase of the force necessary to collect and guard it. Thus as therevenues of the Government during the years between 1869 and 1875, which is the period selected by Mr. Thurman to illustrate Republican expenditures, were about three times as great as those during the years between 1854 and 1860, the Demoeratic period selected for comparison, an expenditore of three times the amount for collecting and applying those increased revenues would naturally be looked for. But this is only one of the minor defects in his argument. The honorable Senator makes great show of fairness in excluding, as he claims, "the expenditures occasioned by the war," and this he assumes to have done by deducting the mounts placed under the head of "pensions" and pterest on the public debt.

Mr. Thurman selects for detailed analysis the exenditures for the year 1875, and, having deducted war expenditures, he makes the result as follows: \$41,120,645 21,497,626 t 8,384,656 vii 71,070,702

In comparison with the expenditures under the same heads for the year 1860, Mr. Thurman figures out an increase of over \$83,000,000 as against the Republican administration. An examination of the items which in part make up these totals, disdoses the fact that \$4,668,793 96 were refunded in that year of moneys erroneously collected as duties on imports. This is in no sense an expense, but a repayment of moneys held in trust by the overnment. The following items are also included, which are indisputably expenses which grew out of the war, and for which Mr. Thurman by implicaion admits the Democratic responsibility:

South ra claims for war supplies..... Source ra ciaims for war supplies.

First money to cantors.

Bon ties for detention of enemy's vessels.

Navy pensions.

Salaros and expenses of Alabama and

Schib-ru Claims and United States and

Britsh Claims Commissions.

National cemeteries.

Awards to British claimauts.

Assessing and collecting Internal Revenue—an expense entirely due to the re
bellion.

arrency upon which the expenses of the Govern-

emrency upon which the expenses of the Government for the year 1875 were computed was very much depreciated in value, and that the depression was entirely a result of the war. The average value of this currency for the year 1875, as compared with pold, was but 87 eents, and taking this as a basis of calculation, a further reduction of \$18,469,571 77 must be made from the total expense in order to institute a fair comparison with the expenses of the year 1860. Thus there must be excluded:

Thus at the first brief glan e the great excess figared out as against the Republican year is reduced by nearly one-half. But the items enumerated above are only those which are entirely and un-questionably war expenses. It is probable that with one exception not a single item in all the rest which go to make up the total expenditures of the Government for the year 1875 was unaffected to a greater or less degree by the war, as rents, salaries, and supplies of all kinds were enhanced in cost almost twofold.

s of public expenditures there was which One class of public expenditures there was which remained comparatively uninfluenced by the events which operated so powerfully upon all other financial transactions. These are classed under the head of foreign intercourse, and having been incurred in fereign countries and paid in gold, it is, perhaps, lessible by their means to institute a fair comparison of the expenses of the Government while under Democratic control with those incurred by Republican administration. Taking the same two years in 1860 is given as \$1,146,143 79, and for the year 1875 at \$3,195,237 23. This, again, is an unfavorable showing for the Republicans, but an examination of the items shows that in the year 1875 the Government expended nearly \$2,000,000 in awards to British claimants, which was manifestly a war expense.

NOT TO BE CAUGHT IN THAT TRAP. THE INDIANA REPUBLICANS WILL NOT OBLIGE MR. HENDRICKS BY NAMING A CANDIDATE FOR THE

SENATORSHIP JUST NOW.

187 TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1

WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.—Judge Tyner says that there has been a general agreement among Indiana Republicans not to fix upon a candidate for the Sen-Morship, and to refrain from working in the interest of any particular person until the Legislature is elected and organized. Ex-Governor Hendricks, he sass, has been endeavoring to force the Republicans o commit themselves in support of some particular tandidate, by asserting on the stump that if a Rebublican Legislature was elected, General Bén. Harrison would be the next Senator, but if the Legislature was Democratic, then Senator Voorhees would be reclected, and then proceeding to compare the financial record of the two men. 'Lue Republicaused the State refuse to fall into the trap, and will select their own candidate at their own time, knowing that any division in their ranks would result in a victory for their enemies. Judge Tyner says that some of the prominent Democrats in the State have talked of running ex-Congressman Holman for the Senatorship in opposition to Mr. Voordees, but the plan will probably be abandoned how that he has been nominated for the lower looks of Congress.

GENERAL BUTLER'S MISTAKE. MS STATEMENT ABOUT THE FIRST ISSUE OF TREAS-URY NOTES CORRECTED.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.1 Haven the other night General Butler is reported

The first Treasury note was issued by a Democratic Administration in 1838. They knew what they were about in those times, and some of you remember and are not to be rooted by newspaper whipper snappers.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

INCREASING IN VIOLENCE. PEOPLE ADVISED TO LEAVE MEMPHIS-123 NEW CASES AT NEW-ORLEANS AND FIFTY AT VICES-BURG.

The yellow fever is increasing in violence in the Mississippi Valley. It is declared to be epidemic at Memphis, and people have been advised to leave the city. At New-Orleans there were 123 new cases and forty deaths. Fifty new cases and twenty deaths are reported from Vicksburg. Subscriptions for the sufferers continue. The Chamber of Commerce in this city appointed a special committee to solicit subscriptions. From various sources, over \$4,400 were collected yes-

THE FEVER SPREADING AT NEW-ORLEANS. OVER ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-THREE NEW CASES YESTERDAY-FORFY DEATHS, INCLUDING

EIGHTEEN CHILDREN. NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 23.-To-day's yellow fever reports show 123 new cases and forty deaths. The deaths include thirteen children between one and seven years of age, and five between eleven and seventeen years of age. Y. A. Woodward, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, has succeeded in organizing a relief committee for the purpose of nursing and caring for any comrades who may need their services. Contributions have been solicited from comrades in other States, and the responses so far are encouraging. The committee has buried four comrades. B. P. Blanchard, formerly State Register of Rates, and latterly a Custom House clerk, died last evening of congestion of the brain superinduced by fever, after an illness of less than twelve hours. He was buried at Chalmette to-day by Joseph A. Mower Post of the Grand Army of the Republic. Commissioner N. G. Lane is ill with the fever, but is believed to be out of danger. O. F. Hunsaker is out again. T. V. Couplard, late Deputy-Collector, has a light attack of fever. Naval Officer Lewis has been requested by Collector Smith to cooperate with him in the enforcement of the rule against smoking and the drinking of intoxicating liquors in the Custom House during working bours.

The following circular to physicians has been sent ut by the Board of Health:

The Board of Health are desirous of preparing a complete registry of the cases of yellow fever occurring this year, in order to have the material for future study of this disease. You are therefore earnestly requested to make to this office a report of every case occurring in your practice, according to the form provided. Copies of this form will be furnished on application. This request is infected to apply to cases previously treated, as well as those bereafter attended.

The Young Men's Christian Association has been organized into a relief committee, and solicits con tributions for the relief of the destitute sick in the city. The association now has in charge upward of thirty cases. On Thursday night it sent out sev-

MEMPHIS ALARMED.

THE FEVER DECLARED TO BE EPIDEMIC-PEOPLE ORDERED TO LEAVE THE CITY-THIRTY-SEVEN NEW CASES AND TRIRTEEN DEATHS.

Beach, William Purcell, and other prominent Democrats, also departed, but John Kelly, Henry L. Clinton, Mayor Ely, Charles C. B. Walker, Sheriff Keilly, and several New-York Aldermen and other officials remained.

Ex-Governor Hendricks arrived in Saratoga today from Newport, where he has been arguing in the great railroad case before Justice Harlan. His visit was [chiefly on professional business, and he had a talk with William H. Vanderbilt this evening about some railroad matters. He is at the same hotel with John Kelly (the Grand Union) and to-night the two party leaders met and retired to one end of the long piazza for a private conversation, apart from their friends. It is well known that some leading Tammany Democrats prefer Mr. Hendricks as a Prosidential candidate to any other Democrat whose name is now prominently men-MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 23.-The fever holds its own with distressing tenacity. There is a slight decrease in the number of new cases, but an increase in deaths. The new cases reported to noon number twenty-three, and for the twenty-four hours thirtyseven. The deaths to-day up to noon number ten. and for the twenty-four hours, thirteen. Among the dead reported to day are ex-Representative John Raush, John C. Forbes, freight agent, and Isaac Isaacs. Among the new cases, Mr. and Mrs. B. A. Hallenberg.
At the meeting of the Board of Health this morn-

ing the fever was declared to be epidemic, and all persons who can do so are ordered to leave the city. The Memphis and Charleston Railroad has offered

The Memphis and Charleston Rairoad has offered transportation to the refugees.

W. J. Smith, vice-president of the Memphis Howard Association, who has been at work among the sick at Grenada, Miss., was taken down yesterday, and was brought to Memphis in a special car. THE PEVER ADDING HOURLY TO ITS VICTIMS.

Later-There is little change to report to-night. The fever adds hourly to its victims, forty-five new cases and ten deaths having been reported during the past twenty-four hours. Among the deceased are Messrs. John A. Soush and John C. Forbes. Drs. Marble and Frayser were taken down to-night. About 200 persons left the infected district to-day, most of them for camp. Joe Williams, Vice-President A. D. Laugstaff and Secretary J. H. Smith, of the Howard Association, request all persons desirous of making donations for the benefit of the sick to forward them di-rect to the Howard Association of Memphis. The receipt of donations will be properly acknowledged, The following appeal in behalf of orphans is made to Catholics throughout the country :

The scource of yellow fever is again on Memphis, and many will be left orphans. St. Peter's Asylum in this city is already overburdened. Substantial sympathy is needed. Please send contributions to the Rev. J. A. Kelly, St. Peter's Caurch.

HELENA, Ark., Aug. 23 .- Miss Gertrude Weathers, a refagee from Memphis, died here last night, of yellow fever. Thousands of people have left here, and others are leaving as fast as possible.

THE RESULT OF IGNORANCE AND FILTH. HOW THE FEVER SECURED A FOOTING IN GRENADA -THE GREAT NEED OF NURSES, IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

mission. When questioned to-day, he consented to the publication of the following statement:

When the built for an Electoral Commission first came before the House, I said I was opposed to it. After the day's adjournment, Mr. Hewitt met me in the cloak-room and said: "I find you are opposed to this law." I replied that we did not need any law. We could stand on our rights and the Constitution, and they could not shake off our claim. Mr. Hewitt said: "But don't you know they will count Hayes in "I replied that I supposed they would try to, but that would only show up the steat the more glaringly before the people, and I said: "Let them take the responsibility of that if they dare." But Mr. Hewitt urged me to vote for the bill. He said it was the best we could do, and he thought it would succeed. I replied that I had no confidence in It, but that I was no leader, and I supposed I must be a follower. so I promised to vote for it. A little later, while the bill was pending, Pelton stopped me at the cast door of the House of Representatives, and said: "Walker, what do you think about the bill' I told him that I did not think we needed any law, and I said, "Walker, what do you think about the bill' I told him that I did not think we needed any law, and I said, "Walker, what do you think about the bill' I told him that I regretted the shape things were in, and that I had no confidence in the result, Kernan said he thought we would succeed. All five of the Judges, he claimed, would agree. They were out of the way of office, holding their positions for life, and they would agree on the plain evidence which would be brought before them. I replied, a little warmy, that they would agree on the plain evidence which would be brought before them. I replied, a little warmy, that they would agree on the plain evidence which would be brought before them. I replied, a little warmy, that they would agree on the plain evidence which would be brought before them. I replied the shape things were in, and they would agree on the plain New-Obleans, Aug. 23.—Dr. Mandeville, who left Grenada, Miss., Wednesday night in consequence of illness in his family, says the first death from yellow fever in that town occurred on the 25th of July, the victim being an extremely popular lady. It was not then known that she died of the fever, and she was not buried until forty-eight hours after her death. During several hours the body was exposed in the church. Being universally admired, her funeral was attended by a great number of people. After the funeral the fever made its appearance in several places, but it was not recogthose whom I supposed represented the views of Mr. Tilden said it was best, although it was against my impressions.

Sometime in February, when the Commission had made its decision in some of the States, and it was clear how the count was to be, I was in Albany and met John Morrissey, then Senator. I think it was a day when news of the decision in the case of one of the States had just been received, for the first words he said to me were: "I feel sorry for Hewitt. I think a great deal of him, and Tilden is going to put the responsibility on him of the passage of this Commission Law." I said that could hardly be so, for I supposed Mr. Hewitt was the nearest man to Mr. Tilden and represented his views. When we first went into cancus to nominate a Speaker, I asked Mr. Hewitt if Kerr, of Indiana, was not Mr. Tilden's choice, and he replied, "I supposed he represented his views. Mr. Morrissey replied that it was true, nevertheless, that Mr. Tilden intended to put all the responsibility of the Commission Law on him. It was no secret, he said, because Mr. Tilden only the Sunday previous had said so in the presence of himse fand two others, and had said that he was opposed to the law. "I knew he was wrong," continued Morrissey, "because he had taken no stand one way or the other on it. But now, we must go on. The Democracy asked for the law, and they can't afford to plead the baby act." I asked Morrissey if could tell Hewitt this and use his name, and he he said, "Yes, certainly." On returning to Washington only a day or two later I nized as yellow fever until the 1st of August. A panic instantly followed the announcement, and nearly all the persons who were able to do so, left the town. About 300 white persons remained. When Dr. Mandeville reached the town, he found it without any organized system for fighting the fever. There was also a great scarcity of nourishment, both for the well and the sick. Two days passed both for the well and the sick. Two days passed before a hospital was properly prepared for the treatment of the disease. Dr. Mandeville soon learned that large doses of calomel and qumine had been used in treating cases, and that great ignorance was otherwise shown in the treatment of the sick. A young gri who had been sick five days and was doing well, was permitted to drink a large cup of coffee and died a half hour later. Another young lady, who was in a similar condition, drank a large tumbler of milk punch, with a fatal result.

The fever in Grenada, Dr. Mandeville says, is of an extremely malignant type. A new phase at the

an extremely malignant type. A new phase at the expiration of five days is the return of the fever. He found that doses of quinine—two or three grains every three or four hours, had the effect of check-ing the return. A large number of patients are now convalescent, and will recover entirely if they have

anything like proper care.

Dr. Mandeville thinks that what Grenada most Dr. Mandeville thinks that what Grenada most needs is money to hire nurses. There are thirty whites in the town, who are liable to the disease. It is very fatal among the negroes, and many are sick. The origin of the epidemic is generally attributed to a very fithly sewer running under a stable. This sewer was filled with dead animals, and for several weeks was daily exposed to the vertical rays of a burning sun.

DISINFECTING THE MAILS.

THE MATTER LEFT WITH LOCAL OFFICIALS. WASHINGTON, Aug. 23.-The president of the Jackson (Miss.) Board of Health to-day asked the Post Office Department to stop all except first-class mails from all points on the Mississippi, from Memphis, New-Orleans, Grenada, Vicksburg, Canton, Port Gibson and Holly Springs, and added: "We regard this as important for our safety." Acting Postmaster-General Tyner replied as follows: It is not deemed advisable to direct the exclusion of any class of matter from the mails because of the preva-lence of the yellow fover. This department will not,

from town and hanged. He had committed an indecent assault on a woman about nine miles from Shelby ville,

L Drey uss & Co ...
Hase!hurst Bros...
Victor & Ashelas...
During. Milliken &

Ammidown, Lane &

Aldrich, Iddings &

however, attempt to disregard any reasonable order of legally constituted Boards of Health issued to prevent the spread of the disease, but on the contrary, desires its officers to cooperate in executing them.

In reply to a telegram from the president of the Little Rock (Ark.) Board of Health, Judge Tyner sent the following dispatch:

No orders for disinfecting the mails have been issued by the Department. It is presumed that its officers and employes will comply with directions of local Boards of Health in this matter. Nor can it prescribe a process of disinfection, as that involves a knowledge of yellow fever, beet acquired by the medical fraternity dealing with the disease.

THE FEVER AT OTHER PLACES. SEVERAL CASES AT PLAQUEMINE, LA., AND SENATO-

BIA, MISS. NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 23 .- A dispatch from the Mayor of Plaquemine to the Howard Association, says: "We are afflicted with the scourge-yellow fever. New cases are occurring constantly. Our physicians have more than they can do. We are sadly in need of help. Can you send us an experienced physician ?"

MEMPHIS, Aug. 23.-A special dispatch to The Appeal, from Senatobia, Miss., announces the death there of a Grenada refugee. Three other cases of yellow fever are in quarantine. The people are much alarmed and are leaving the country.

SURGEON WOODWORTH'S REPORT. THE FEVER INCREASING IN VIOLENCE IN THE MIS-SISSIPPI VALLEY.

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE. Washington, Aug. 23.-Surgeon-General Woodworth, of the Marme Hospital Service, has completed his yellow fever report for the week ending to-night. The epidemic has increased extent and violence in the Mississippi Valley, and has reached cities which have hitherto been free from it. Medical officers in the afflicted cities and towns are either sick or worn out, and others are being sent to their relief from the North, and from points not yet reached by the fever.

RELIEF NOTES. GENEROUS SUBSCRIPTIONS IN EASTERN, WESTERN AND SOUTHERN CITIES.

St. Louis, Aug. 23.-Nearly \$2,000 was subscribed by merchants yesterday to the yellow fever fund, and about \$1,000 was raised by individual exertions for Port Gibson, Vicksburg and one or two other places. The Masons have sent \$300 to Jackson, Miss., and will also send funds to other points. The Mayor has appointed several committees to canvass the city for funds. John F. Long, inte Collector of Internal Revenue, has subscribed \$500. The Hebrew Young Men's Literary Association has raised about \$1,500.

Boston, Aug. 23 .- The subscriptions to the yellow fever fund amounted to \$3,000 at noon to-day. Washington, Aug. 23.-The Masonic frateralty of the District of Columbia held a meeting to-night, and raised \$660 for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever. This makes the total amount thus far raised here nearly \$3,000.

AID FROM THIS CITY. THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE APPOINTS A COMMIT-

TEE TO SOLICIT SUBSCRIPTIONS-THE GIFTS YES TERDAY AMOUNT TO \$4,422 25. A special meeting of the Chamber of Com-

merce was held yesterday to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in Southern cities. S. D. Babcock stated the object of the meeting, and the introduced General Cyrus Bussey, president of the Chamber of Commerce of New-Orleans, who made a brief address. He said that many weeks must clapse before they could expect a cessation of the yellow fever in New-Orleans, and that in the meantime distress would increase. The spread of the disease was due to the over-confidence of the people and of the Board of Health in their ability to overe when it should appear. The residents of New-Orleans were making great sacrifices and pledging everything to get away from the city. Gifts should be sent to the Howard Association, which would disburse them properly in Grenada, Vicksburg, Port Gibson, Memphis, and other places where money was needed. The association had a record of every competent nurse in New-Orleans, who is ready to go to any part of the equatry. Every patient required two nurses, as more care was needed in this than in any other disease. There was no probabil ity that the fever could be checked before the latter art of October. As the weather changed, the spread of the disease would become more alarming, and as cold

weather approached the mortality would increase.
E. P. Fabbet, of Drexel, Morgan & Co., then said that New-York had always been foremost in works of this character. To secure a proper organization he moved that a committee representing the great financial and commercial interests of the city be appointed to solicit and receive subscriptions, with power to distribute the funds collected. The resolution was adopted, and the following gentlemen were appointed: B. G. Arnold, ss, Cornelius M. Bliss, John Crostin Brown, Graves, William H. Guion, Henry Hentz, A. Foster Higgins, George T. Hope, Edward A. Jaffray, William Libby, Seth Low, J. Pierpont Morgan, Joseph Sellgman, Ben-jamin B. Sherman, Henry F. Spaulding, Frederick L.

Talcott, H. M. Tabor, F. B. Thurber.

James Talcott said that as it was probable that the Cotton and Stock Exchanges would make a special appropriation for the purpose, many would like to make small subscriptions, which would be acceptable, and be suggested that the committee should receive all subscriptions, without regard to the amount. The Relief Committee are requested to meet at the Chamber to-day, to take immediate steps to solicit subscriptions.

A meeting of the Stock Exchange will be held on Monday at poon to consider measures for the relief of yel-

y, at noon, to consider measures for the relief of yel w fever sufferers in the South. An appeal for aid, for the sick, and, destitute of, New An appeal for aid for the sick and destitute of New-Orleans was received yesterday by the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association, and was proptly responded to. Gifts may be left at the rooms of the association, at Fulton-st., and Gallatin-place, or sent to William T. Har-die, president Young Men's Christian Association, No. 67 Carondelet-st., New-Orleans. N. Barnett, No. 115 Franklin-st., acknowledges the receipt of the following gifts:

Co... Smith, Churchill & Scribner. Kibbe, Chaffe, Shreve J. Q. Prebie & Co... Hellenberg & Lowen-stein. National Suspender 8. Rothscaild & Bro. Cash. Sarah Heinemann.

Total \$1,476 25 The Memphis co rellow fever in Memphis: Pratt & Farmer Garner & Co.
Parker, Wilder & Co
William Simpson's
Sons & Co.
Wheelwright, Anderson & Co.
Keyser Townsend &

ttee of merchants report the fol-criptions for the relief of sufferers Wilmording, Hoguet & Co
Townsend & Fargis
Wm. Watson & Co.
Rarian Wooli'n Mill
Iselin, Neeser & Co.
Henry Matin & Co.
Thos. Russell & Co.
Kahnweiler & Lawis
Hayes & Adler.
Arnold, Constable & Co. 100 50 James McCreery & Total..... \$1,656 were received at the Clearing

The following sums House yesterday : James Lennox. West Side Sav's, B'k. Tradesmen's Na. Bk. 50 People's Bank 50 50 Chase & Atkins 100 43 Total \$1,068 ntinental Bank

J. W. Lawrence...... 251

THE TRIBUNE has received \$5 from "M. O. R," for the yellow fever aufferers and \$2 from "R. L. A," for New-Orleans; both amounts have been sent to Mayor Liy to be forwarded.

James E. Halsey, No. 104 Duane-st, yesterday research \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the Grownian and Sentence \$26.05 for the policy of the policy James E. Halsey, No. 104 Duanest, yearcusty ceived \$59 25 for the relief of the Grenada sufferers. The National Park Bank of this city offers to transfer free of expense, any funds contributed for the relief of New-Orleans, Memphis and Vicksburg.

The agents of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Live Road received \$163 for the yellow fever sufferers at Grenada, Miss., yesterday.

HANGED BY A MOB.

NASHVILLE, Aug. 23.-George Beele, colored, as taken from officers at Shelbyville, last night, by about 200 Ku-Klux, and carried about three miles

RAILWAY REFORMS.

COMMISSIONS ABOLISHED. POOLS TO BE ESTABLISHED -THE ERIE LINE ACTING

IN HARMONY WITH THE REST. The Railroad Conference at Saratoga yesterday decided unanimously to cut off commissions and close outside offices. Mr. Jewett declared that the Erie was in harmony with the other lines. Resolutions in favor of pools for East and West-

AN EAST-BOUND FREIGHT POOL. ALL THE COMPANIES AGREE TO ABIDE BY A PLAN TO BE ARRANGED HEREAFTER-MR. VANDER-

bound traffic were adopted.

BILT'S SUCCESS.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, N. Y., Aug. 23.—Much committee work and many consultations among representatives of the various companies are necessary each day before the general conference of railroad men gets to work. To-day the joint committee composed of the Executive Committee of the Western lines, the Executive Committee of the trunk lines, the presidents of the trunk lines, and one representative each from the Grand Trunk Great Western and Canada Southern Railroads, considered the question of rates on East-bound freight. Representatives of the propeller ines were here in conference with the members of the committee. No report was ready at

Colonel Thomas A. Scott arrived this afternoon from Newport, accompanied by ex-Governor Hendricks, of Indiana, and Colonel D. K. Allen, of the New-England Department of the Pennsylvania Raitoad. Colonel Scott has been attending the hearing of the important case which was concluded today in the special court held by Justice Harlan, at Newport, in which the Western lines controlled by he Pennsylvania Company are deeply concerned.

12 o'clock, the time to which the general confer-

ence adjourned yesterday, and the session was post-

It is generally admitted here that William H. Vanlerbilt has been remarkably successful in getting the assent of other railroad managers to the policy which he desires. The plan of cutting off commisions and closing outside offices has been favored by him for a long time, but many railroad officials did not believe that the companies would generally consent to so sweeping a change in the methods of doing business. It was expected in some quarters that the Erie and ome other companies would oppose the plan, when the report of the committee to which the matter was referred was brought up in the general meeting. But Mr. Jewett, for the Erie, expressed hearty approval of the step, and the report was adopted by unanimous vote. In regard to freight matters, also, the other managers appear to be fully in accord with Mr. Vanderbelt's views as expressed in a published letter some time ago.

Mr. Jewett said to-day that the reports that the Erie management intended to give up its present arrangement with the Standard Oil Company were incorrect. That company had no privileges which the Erie was not ready to grant to any person or corporation that could ship in great quantities. The Standard had drawbacks on account of the immense amount of oil sent by it over the railroad lines. He said further that the Eric was entirely in harmony with the other lines as to questions of freights and rates. There had been no change in its relations with the Michigan Central since Mr. Vanderbit obtained control of that road, nor in its relations with the Canada routes. He believed that no change in the percentages of the trunk lines in the pool on West-bound freight would result from the present conference. Mr. Vanderbitt agrees with this opinion. At the afternoon session of the general confer-

ence, Mr. Jewett, for the joint committee on East-bound freight rates and a pooling arrangement in regard to them, read the following preamble and

Whereas, It is a du y which the railreads owe to the business public to give them reasonable and uniform rates for the transportation of the produce and other articles of commerce of the country to unriset; and Whereas, It is believed by this convention that such reasonable and uniform rates can only be established and maintained by a fair and equitable division of the and maintained by a fan and equation state of the traffic between the competing roads, securing to each its proportion of the whole. And it is believed that such division can only be made and preserved through some general pooling arrangement. It is, therefore,

Resired, That this convention is in favor of, and the companies herein represented will agree to, such pooling arrangements as may be hereafter devised. pooling arrangements as may be hereafter devised.

Resolved, That during the pendency of the preparation of such programme for the pooling of the business, the companies herein represented will maintain and enforce such rates as may from time to fine be established.

Resolved, That the Executive Committee of Trunk Lines, together with the representatives of the Vermout Central, prepare an agreement for the pooling of such traffic to the several seaboard cities, and by each of said trunk lines to each city, with all the details for the government of the same.

Resolved, That, at the same time, the Western Executive Committee prepare an agreement for the pooling of

committee prepare an agreement for the pooling of affic for the several Western common points essential the maintenance of rates up to each of the trunk

nes.

Resolved. That when the said committees have preared the details of the said pool they meet together and
djust the same to each other, and put the same into
fect. Said committees will employ such assistance as
hey may deem necessary to aid them in devising, prearing and enforcing such agreement.

W. Bullard, of the Union Steamboat Company; E. Evans, of the Anchor Line, and John Allen, jr., of the Western Transportation Company, represented the propeller lines in the conference concerning lake rates to-day. The committee appointed to confer with the managers of the lake and rail lines, and to discuss the questions concerning all-rail and lake and rail east-bound rates from Chicago, agreed that the difference on flour be 10 cents per barrel, and on all fourth-class freight-except grain, pork in barrels, lard, flax, or grass seed-be 5 cents, it being conceded that the rates on the articles excepted would have to be governed by competition of the lake lines not controlled by the trunk roads, and also by the competition of the lake and canal. The general meeting then adjourned until 10 a. m.

on Saturday.

In the meeting of the Western Executive Committee to-day it was agreed that the live stock rate from Chicago to New-York, taking effect September from Chicago to New-York, taking effect September 2, shall be 60 cents per 100 pounds; the rate from East St. Louis shall be 65 cents; and from other competing points the rates are to be in proportion to the Chicago rate. It was agreed that no return passes whatever shall be given to shippers of live tock, or men in charge of it, and that the issue of sree passes on account of live stock shall be fonfined to the men in charge, and these chall be good only on the trains on swhich their stock is being carried. The committee adjourned to meet the Executive Committee of the trunk lines at 10 a. m. Saturday, when the "evening up" system on live stock is to be considered. The arbiters in regard to live stock transportation, who were finally induced to serve to-day, were

The arbiters in regard to live stock transportation, who were finally induced to serve to-day, were William Bliss, of the Boston and Albany Railroad, and Alfred Gaither, of Cincinnati. J. B. Dutcher, of the New-York Central, declined to serve. Questions relating to a pooling of passenger business between Detroit and Buffalo among the Grand Trunk, Great Western and Canada Southern lines, which have been under discussion recently, will be settled at a conference to be held at Toronto on Monday.

THE LIVE STOCK AWARDS. DECISION OF THE ARBITERS-ALL THE ROADS GET LESS BUSINESS THAN ASKED FOR. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

SARATOGA, Aug. 23 .- The live stock arbiters tonight rendered their decision, awarding 20 per cent of all business coming out of East St. Louis, including Chicago and seaboard business, to the Chicago and Alton, 2312 per cent to the Indianapolis and St. Louis, 2312 to the Vandalia Line, 22 apolis and St. Louis, 23½ to the Vandalia Line, 22 to the Wabash, and 11 to the Ohio and Mississippi Road. The Wabash Company had asked for 25 per cent, and all the companies had claimed more than they received. The dispute had caused much feeling for some time. These percentages are binding for six months, and the representatives of the companies say that they will probably be allowed to continue for some time afterward.

HIGHWAYMEN AT WORK. DEADWOOD, D. T., Aug. 23.-About 2 three "road agents," who obtained two watches and a small amount of money from the passengers. They cut open all the United States mail sacks, and appropriated all the resistered letters, but left the rest of the mail scattered over the ground.

WASHINGTON.

A NEW LEGAL QUESTION. CAN A GOVERNMENT OFFICER DELEGATE HIS AUTHORITY BY POWER OF ATTORNEY !

IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington, Ang. 23 .- The accounting officers of the Treasury have raised the question as to whether a Government officer has the right to delegate his authority by a power of attorney. The question comes up under the practice of the Secretary of the Senate allowing his financial cierk, by power of attorney, to draw money from the Treasury for the expenses of the Senate. As the fluancial clerk has to exercise judicial power in determining questions of law growing out of the mileage accounts of Senators, and to pass judgment upon various other expenditures of the Senate, it has been thought contrary to the statutes to invest this and other subordinate offices with power to disburse appropriations. The settlement of this question involves practices of other Government officers similar to those employed by the Secretary of the Senate.

CURRENT TOPICS AT THE CAPITAL. THE FAMINE IN MOROCCO. WASHINGTON, Friday, Aug. 23, 1878

F. A. Matthews, United States Consul at Tangier, in a dispatch dated July 5, describes the famine in the southern part of Morocco as appalling. The Government does not assist the sufferers in any way. The Jews are relieved to some extent by their religious brethren. The consul has information that there are large stocks of wheat and barley stored in subterranean depots, which the owners do not dare to open for fear of being imprisoned, and having their grain confiscated by the petty chiefs. Wheat sells for \$12.50 per quarter of 480 pounds. Its ordinary value is \$4.50. Barley has risen from \$2 to \$12 per quarter.

ABOLIT CLAIMS ON UNEXPENDED BALANCES.

ABOUT CLAIMS ON UNEXPENDED BALANCES. Judge French, Second Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Department, has notified to all the accounting officers of the department that where unexpended balances of appropriations have been covered into the Treasury, claims which are subsequently received against the appropriations are to be examined, with a view of sending them to Congress, with an estimate for a new appropriation to cover them.

PAYMENTS TO LAND GRANT ROADS STOPPED. The Acting Secretary to-day ordered all payments to the forty-four land grant railroads for Govern-ment dues of whatever character to be withheld. This is done under the Act of May 17, 1878, establishing a sinking fund for these roads and for other purposes.

WASHINGTON NOTES. Washington, Friday, Aug. 23, 1878.

The Chinese Embassy has engaged as a residence a ouse on the corner of F and Twentieth-sts., in the west-in part of the city. Acting-Secretary of the Treasury Hawley has issued a

circular to Collectors of Customs directing them to obtain from the masters of fishing vessels arriving within their districts reports showing, as far as practicable, the quantity, kind and value of the fish taken by them within three miles of the shores of Canada. Secretary McCrary is the only member of the Cabinet

Washington. All the departments, with the exception of the War Department, were, for the second time, represented at the meeting to-day by the Assistant-Secretaries and Assistant-Postmaster-General. The ses-sion was of short duration, and the business transacted of a routine character.

FATAL FIRE IN ASTORIA

ONE MAN BURNED TO DEATH-ANOTHER BARELY SAVED.

As Officer Emmet, of the First Police Preinet, of Astoria, was patroiling his beat along Fultonst. at an early hour yesterday morning, he saw flames suddenly burst out of the first story of a house in Perotave. He immediately sounded an alarm, and knowing that Officer Boyce, of the same precinct, slept in the ouse, he rapped and called as loud as he could. Officer Boyce, who slept on the second floor, awoke half suffo cated by smoke, just as a sheet of flame shot up outside of his window. He rushed into the adjoining room, where two men were sleeping-Nicholas Buck, a cigarmaker, about fifty years old and very corpulent, and Mr. Boehm-both of whom were employed on the premises. He shook Boehm, but could not arouse him. He then woke Buck, who was nearly suffocated by the dense smoke, and half dragged him into the hall, shouting for help to the people assembled outside of the house. Boyce again ran to Boehm's bed-room, but finding Buck, who was falling into unconsciousness, dragged him down stairs and out of the building, and again attempted to go up stairs after Boelum but the fire had already got possession of the bed-room door, and he too was driven back. The firemen soon arrived, and six streams of water were turned on the burning building. Within fifteen minutes the lames were under control. When the firemen entered the house they found Boehm lying on his buck near the door. Over his head was a pillow, and his right arm was raised over his face, as if to shield it from the fire. It is supposed that he was awakened when the fire reached him and fell when he reached the door. His face was charred and unrecognizable, his elothing burned, and his body scorched from the knees upward. His left hand was partly burned. His father, who lives at No. 69 Fulton-st., could only recognize him by a cut on the leg.

The house was a two-story frame building. On the ground floor was a barber-shop, where Boehm worked, and in the rear room was a cigar-shop. The fire began in this place, and, running up the wooden wall, reached

on the leg.

The house was a two-story frame building. On the ground floor was a barber-shop, where Boehm worked, and in the rear room was a cigar-shop. The fire began in this place, and, running up the wooden wall reached the rooms on the second floor. On the floor in the cigar-shop was a large heap of half-burnt tobacco. Officer Mulligan said that the only way the fire could be necounted for was that one of the employés, in passing through the shop, struck a march to see his way, and that a spark from that might have fallen among the tobacco leaves. Nicholas Buck, who lives at No. 151 Eldridge-st., the clear-maker whose life was saved, said that all the uen had gone to be dat 11 o'clock in the evening. In a corner of the shop there stood a barrel of kerosene, and some of the oil had leaked out and saturated the floor. Buck received painful burns in the arms. Thomas Boyce, the proprietor of the barber-shop and cigar-factory, was away in Connecticut, whither he had gone to bring his family home and to buy a stock of tobacco. The total loss is estimated at \$2,000, partly insured in the Royal Fire Insurance Company of Liverpool. Boehm's body was removed to the Morgue at Hunter's Point, and Coroner Davren will hold an inquest in Astoria on Monday evening.

THE TENNESSEE GOVERNORSHIP.

THE REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE DESERTS THE FIELD NASHVILLE, Tenn., Aug. 23 .- A dispatch has peen received from the Hon. Emerson Etheridge, at Dresden, in which he declines the Republican nomination for Governor. The Republican Committee will meet on September 7 to determine whether to call another State Convention.

CLAIMANTS FOR CONEY ISLAND.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 23 .- The Union and Advertiser publishes to-day an elaborate description of what appears to be a valid claim to the ownership of Concy Island. A sole heiress of one-fourth of the island has been discovered in this county, and possesses papers has been discovered in this country, and possess papers to sustain her claim. She is an eiderly lady, and was the wife of one of the four children of Major J. Griford, who was a boarding officer of the port of New-York in 1781. Major Giford's wife was the only daughter of Coert Van Vornies, who, as the records show, owned all the property in question. Mrs. Gifford now claims an undivided one-quarter. The heirs of the other three-quarters are known, and have equally strong claims.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

POUGHKREPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—William George, who was arrested for having \$10,000 of forged Greene County bouds in his possession, has been held in \$5,000 bonds to awake the action of the Grand Jury.

CHICAGO, Aug. 23.—Joseph Eastman, builder and contractor, has filed a voluntary petition in bankrupter. The secured debts among it o \$65,000, and the unsecured to \$9,000; accommedation paper, \$13,000.

FARYAN HOUSE, N. H., Aug. 23.—While a party of 250 persons were ascending Mount Washington yeslerday, the engine of the last train broke a cog-wheel near Jacob's Ladder and the entire train still remains on the track there.

POUGHKERPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 23.—The Pocahontas Engine Company of Rhimebeck, winner of the first prize at Pittefield, reached home this evening. To-night there was a grand parade of the department. Public and private buildings were illuminated, bells were rung, and the streets were crowded with people.

ritiatical, reached home this evening. To night there was a grand parade of the department. Public and private buildings were illuminated, bells were rung, and the streets were crowded with people.

RICHMOND, Aug. 23.—The Executive Committee of the Virgiria State Agricultural Society has perfected as

delegate to the New-York and Pennsylvania State fairs.

MYSTIC, Conn., Ang. 23.—The Connecticut Peace
Society, now in session, has adopted resolutions ascribing the
commercial depression throughout the divilized world to the
great increase in war, duct and taxation of late years; advocating international arbitration as a cure for most public evils
and condemning the ill-treatment of the Indians. Sympathetic
letters were read from Wendell Phillips, William Lloyd Garrison, Secretary Technar and others. Zachariah Cronch was
redicated president of the society. 'clock yesterday morning, the northward-bound stage from Cheyenne was stopped between Cheyenne River and Lightning Creek, ninety miles south of Deadwood, by